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As you can see therefore there does not seem to be any difficulty in this regard. [   ] has quoted us the following prices:-

Teletype machine with a 12" carriage & 12 solenoids [   ] STATINTL

"   "   "   "   "   " but with 44 " STAT

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The 12 solenoid machine supplies numbers plus a choice of 2 characters, the 44 solenoid machine supplies characters and numbers.   Should supplementary characters be required such as "remote shift" or "remote ribbon shift" about Lstg30 should be added to the above prices.

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Furthermore it should be clear that we should receive the machine and execute the necessary modifications without indicating the exact date of shipment until we shall know what the client exactly desires.   To this end we are enclosing herewith a questionnaire which we kindly ask you to return to us duly filled.

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To the above indicated prices [   ] will have to add a percentage to cover the commercial expenses, modifications, control and allignment in accordance with our own circuits which will further increase the cost by approximately [   ]

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As to the possibility of using a tape punching machine we beg to confirm that it will be impossible for us to obtain said machine [   ] and therefore, should it be necessary, it will be advisable that it should be sent to us directly

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Explanatory Notes on Printout Selector Data Sheet.

This data sheet is intended to give a complete specification for a printout selector unit and it is important that all relevant sections should be completed in full. There are five sections dealing with the printout or punchout machine. These cover respectively, electric typewriters, digital printers, tape reperforators, teleprinters and card punches. Usually only one of these five sections will apply to any particular equipment. Whether the printout device issupplied by [   ] the appropriate section should be completed. Wherever possible the solenoid voltage should be made 24 as this often enables existing power supplies to be utilised.

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In the case of devices involving punched tape, the binary decimal code applying to a particular computer must be given. The most important piece of information is that concerning printout sequence; this applies in all cases. In addition to specifying the order in which the digital information from X and Y channels is to be printed out, all miscelaneous characters must be included. It is usual to separate groups of digits by one or more space characters and a typical termination would involve the symbols, carriage return, line feed, in the case of punched tape. It may also be desirable for some purposes to include letter shift and figure shift characters if the information on the tape is subsequently to be used for producing a printed page on a teleprinter.

The last section of the data sheet deals with miscellaneous information. It is necessary to know the maximum total solenoid current required by the printout device so that this can be allowed for. In some cases, power for the solemoids is provided by the Customer or by the printout device. Alternatively it has to be provided from the [   ] equipment and this must be stated.

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The printout cycle is normally initiated by a push button except where an on the fly printout is involved and in this case the start signal would be in the form of an electrical pulse. A runout or tape feed button can be prpvided in addition to that normally fitted to tape punches and a common zero reset button can also be provided which will zero channels simultaneously in addition to the individual zero reset buttons fitted to the counter units. It is usually convenient to have these buttons in the region of the measuring machine rather than associated with the counter cabinet. These buttons can be provided on the end of flying leads suitable for mounting on the Customer's machine. The length of lead required should be stated. [   ]

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In the case of static printout, the counting circuitry may be left live or inhibited during the printout cycle. The decision whether or not to inhibit depends on whether vibration is liable to be present and whether for the particular application it is more serious to lose an occasional digit or to have an occasional printout containing a serious error due to movement of the counter part way through the sequence. Where a buffer store is provided, it is not necessary to inhibit the counter and in this case, it should be stated whether printout is required static or on the fly. Where a buffer store is used, a fault detector can be fitted to the printout selector unit which will inhibit the printout if more than one digit in any decade is in the "ON" state. This is not normally fitted to printouts/simultaneously due to a fault condition, the operator will be aware of this by visual observation of the cunter display.

/without buffer store since if more than one digit in a decade is "ON"/

Some printout selectors are supplied with an assembly of manual buttons or decade switches for automatically adding serial numbers or other additional information to the printout cycle. Where these are supplied, it is necessary to know the location of the panel which, in some cases, is built in to the measuring machine. Cable lengths from selector unit to printout device and from selector unit to manual panel must be specified. The cabinet to be used is normally decided [   ] depending on the complexity of the equipment.

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PRINTOUT SELECTOR DATA SHEET

Customer ...?...

Order No...?...

STAT Typewriter make and type [   ] Output Writer 12" Carriage................

Motor voltage ...?.............................. Solenoid voltage .48V................

Typeface .....?.............................. Keyboard .?..........................

Sequence ......?..

    12 of 44 solenoid ?   Remote Ribbon Shift?   Remote Shift?

Printer make and type ....

Motor voltage .... Solenoid voltage ....

Sequence ....

Tape reperforator make and type ....

Motor voltage .... Solenoid voltage ....

Code .... 5,7, or 8 wires ....

Sequence ....

Teleprinter make and type ....

2,5,7,8 or 10 wires...................... Reperforator ....

Motor voltage .... Solenoid voltage ....

Code .... Keyboard ....

Sequence ....

Card punch make and type ....

Read in device type ....

Motor voltage .... Solenoid voltage ....

Sequence ....

Solenoid Total Current ....

Source of solenoid power ....

Printout start signal .... Location ....

Runout button .... Location ....

Common zero reset .... Location ....

Inhibit .... On the Fly ....

Fault detector ....

Manual button assy. ....

Manual switch assy. ....

Location of manual panel ....

Selector to printout cable length ....

Selector to manual panel cable length ....

Remarks ....